

### Amendments to the Claims

1. (Currently amended) A method of treating textile which is yarn or textile goods that have never been worn as garments and that contain spandex fibers, comprising contacting the textile with a solution containing a perfume composition which is a mixture of fragrance materials, so that fragrance materials are deposited on the textile, wherein the perfume composition contains at least 50%, by weight of the perfume composition, of fragrance materials selected from

Category A) hydroxylic materials which are alcohols, phenols or salicylates, with an octanol/water partition coefficient (P) whose common logarithm ( $\log_{10}P$ ) is 2.5 or greater, and a gas chromatographic Kovats index (as determined on polydimethylsiloxane as non-polar stationary phase) of at least 1050, and

Category B) esters, ethers, nitriles, ketones or aldehydes, with an octanol/water partition coefficient (P) whose common logarithm ( $\log_{10}P$ ) is 2.5 or greater, and a gas chromatographic Kovats index (as determined on polydimethylsiloxane as non-polar stationary phase) of at least 1300.

2. (Original) A method according to claim 2 wherein the textile contains from 0.5 wt % to 50 wt % spandex fibers and the amount of fragrance materials deposited on the textile is from 0.001% to 1% by weight of the textile.

3. (Currently amended) A method of treating a spandex fiber comprising contacting the fiber with a solution containing a perfume composition which is a mixture of fragrance materials, so that fragrance materials are deposited on the spandex fiber, wherein the perfume composition contains at least 50%, by weight of the perfume composition, of fragrance materials selected from

Category A) hydroxylic materials which are alcohols, phenols or salicylates, with an octanol/water partition coefficient (P) whose common logarithm ( $\log_{10}P$ ) is 2.5 or greater, and a gas chromatographic Kovats index (as determined on polydimethylsiloxane as non-polar stationary phase) of at least 1050, and

Category B) esters, ethers, nitriles, ketones or aldehydes, with an octanol/water partition coefficient (P) whose common logarithm ( $\log_{10}P$ ) is 2.5 or greater, and a gas chromatographic Kovats index (as determined on polydimethylsiloxane as non-polar stationary phase) of at least 1300.

4. (Original) A method according to claim 1 or claim 3 wherein the perfume composition contains at least 10%, by weight of the perfume composition, of fragrance materials selected from:

Category A') hydroxylic materials which are alcohols, phenols or salicylates, with an octanol/water partition coefficient (P) whose common logarithm ( $\log_{10}P$ ) is 2.5 or greater, and a gas chromatographic Kovats index (as determined on polydimethylsiloxane as non-polar stationary phase) lying within the range 1050 to 1600, and

Category B') esters, ethers, nitriles, ketones or aldehydes, with an octanol/water partition coefficient (P) whose common logarithm ( $\log_{10}P$ ) is 2.5 or greater, and a gas chromatographic Kovats index (as determined on polydimethylsiloxane as non-polar stationary phase) lying within the range 1300 to 1600.

5. (Original) A method according to claim 1 or claim 3 wherein the perfume composition contains at least 70%, by weight of the perfume composition, of fragrance materials that are selected from categories A and B, which materials include at least 25% by weight of the perfume composition, of fragrance materials from the categories A' and B' defined in claim 4.

6. (Original) A method according to claim 5 wherein the perfume composition contains at least 80%, by weight of the perfume composition, of fragrance materials selected from categories A and B, which materials include at least 40%, by weight of the perfume composition, from categories A' and B'.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the fabric is contacted with the perfume composition in a fabric finishing step.

8. (Currently Amended) A textile which is yarn or textile goods that have never been worn as garments and that contain spandex fibers, comprising contacting the

textile with a solution containing a perfume composition which is a mixture of fragrance materials, so that fragrance materials are deposited on the textile, wherein the perfume composition contains at least 50%, by weight of the perfume composition, of fragrance materials selected from

Category A) hydroxylic materials which are alcohols, phenols or salicylates, with an octanol/water partition coefficient (P) whose common logarithm ( $\log_{10}P$ ) is 2.5 or greater, and a gas chromatographic Kovats index (as determined on polydimethylsiloxane as non-polar stationary phase) of at least 1050, and

Category B) esters, ethers, nitriles, ketones or aldehydes, with an octanol/water partition coefficient (P) whose common logarithm ( $\log_{10}P$ ) is 2.5 or greater, and a gas chromatographic Kovats index (as determined on polydimethylsiloxane as non-polar stationary phase) of at least 1300.

9. (Original) A textile according to claim 8 which contains from 0.5 to 50% spandex fibers and the amount of fragrance materials deposited thereon is from 0.001% to 1% by weight of the textile.

10. (Original) A textile which comprises spandex and other fibers and which has fragrance materials preferentially deposited on the spandex fibers wherein the fragrance materials are selected from:

Category A) hydroxylic materials which are alcohols, phenols or salicylates, with an octanol/water partition coefficient (P) whose common logarithm ( $\log_{10}P$ ) is 2.5 or greater, and a gas chromatographic Kovats index (as determined on polydimethylsiloxane as non-polar stationary phase) of at least 1050, and

Category B) esters, ethers, nitriles, ketones or aldehydes, with an octanol/water partition coefficient (P) whose common logarithm ( $\log_{10}P$ ) is 2.5 or greater, and a gas chromatographic Kovats index (as determined on polydimethylsiloxane as non-polar stationary phase) of at least 1300.

11. (Original) A spandex fiber having fragrance materials deposited on the spandex fiber wherein the fragrance materials are selected from:

Category A) hydroxylic materials which are alcohols, phenols or salicylates, with an octanol/water partition coefficient (P) whose common logarithm ( $\log_{10}P$ ) is 2.5 or greater, and a gas chromatographic Kovats index (as determined on polydimethylsiloxane as non-polar stationary phase) of at least 1050, and

Category B) esters, ethers, nitriles, ketones or aldehydes, with an octanol/water partition coefficient (P) whose common logarithm ( $\log_{10}P$ ) is 2.5 or greater, and a gas chromatographic Kovats index (as determined on polydimethylsiloxane as non-polar stationary phase) of at least 1300.